

Hartford Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

JO. B. ROGERS, - Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

SAM JONES is now at Owensboro firing his bitter and uncouth epithets at that city's legion of sinners.

JAMES COLLINS, a notorious horse-thief, was hanged at Sherman, Ky., Wednesday night by a mob of masked farmers.

ONE of the duties of a newspaper is at least to come approximately near telling the truth about the things it presents to the public. Exaggeration is wholly out of place.

THE World's Fair was opened Monday in a burst of glory. President Cleveland made a speech and then pressed the button that set the machinery of the vast show in motion.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND at 10 o'clock Monday pressed the button that put the whole World's Fair machine to running, and as the "Gomer, et al's" excellent cartoon suggests, this calls to mind the fact that about a year ago he touched the button at Chicago and the "machine" has been on the run ev'ry since. Conspicuous among the runners are Henry Watson and David B. Hill.

SOUTH CAROLINA every now and then comes to the front with a political freak. It was South Carolina that began Nullification. It was South Carolina that bred Secession and it is now South Carolina that proposes to go into the saloon business on her own account. A law has been passed which requires the State to furnish all whisky and the proceeds of all sales to go into the State Treasury. Verily, South Carolina is a daisy.

THEORY vs. PRACTICE.

The Owensboro Messenger of Tuesday heads a news column regarding a meeting of the City Council thus, "Holding Him Off," "An Ordinance Levying a Big License Tax on the Itinerant Merchant, etc., and then says: "Capt. W. T. Ellis, on behalf of the merchants of the city, presented an ordinance imposing a license tax of \$50 per day on itinerant merchants."

Now, we have no objection to offer to this proposed proceeding on the part of the City Council. On the other hand we see no reason whatever for allowing tramp merchants to interfere with the trade of established merchants. The former pay nothing to the support of the city in the way of taxes, nothing for the streets along which they distribute their questionable bargains, nothing for lighting the streets, nothing for any of the public service necessary in a town or city. The established merchant pays for all these. His interest is the city's interest and vice versa. But the tramp merchant has nothing in common. For the privilege of this market he should, therefore, pay and pay dearly if he should not be taxed out altogether. Thus far all is well. But what about the consistency of Capt. Ellis, who by endorsing the Chicago platform endorsed the next thing to absolute Free Trade? As a Democratic mogul he is for opening the markets of this country to the merchants of the world and inviting them to come in and compete with our own though like the tramp merchant here they have no interest in common with us. They pay no taxes, they help support no institution of ours. But the same versatile Capt. Ellis, as an attorney for the merchants of Owensboro, is far from being a Free Trader. He is, in fact, a rank Protectionist.

These merchants, many of whom are Democrats, can boast of their Free Trade proclivities, and talk of Robber Barons and Monopolies and a Thieving Tariff when Uncle Sam throws his protecting arm around our industries, but when Free Trade, pure and unalloyed, stares these merchants in the face, when Free Trade brings an "itinerant merchant" in front of their store door to sell goods that the merchants themselves should sell, they forget their Democracy, forget their party fealty, forget their Free Trade and with their hands on their pocketbooks, which are being fleeced by a foreigner, cry loudly to the City Council for protection. Free Trade may do to tickle the ear of the unthinking, it may suffice a party hard pressed for argument, it may sound all right in theory, Capt. Ellis and the merchants of Owensboro may talk it in the halls of Congress, on the stump and in the store, but when it is proposed to bring Free Trade to Owensboro they raise their hands in holy horror and in action it is not in words exclaim Free Trade is a sham; we are in favor of "holding him off."

A Leading Colored Citizen of Breckinridge County Dead.

On Friday evening, April 28, Allen Allen, of color, departed this life. He was 64 years of age. He left 8 children living. He had been married twice. His last wife having died a short time ago. He was a consistent and substantial member of the colored M. E. Church at this place.

As a slave he belonged first to a man named Asuel Watson, by whom he was sold to Isaiah Heston, who, in turn, sold him to Jo. Allen, in whose family he remained until he became a free man. He served as a soldier during the Civil War in the army of the

United States, and was a pensioner at the time of his death. After the close of the war he bought a farm near Hardinsburg, upon which the owner had been unable to make a living. By industry and economy he quickly paid for his place, and has been since recognized as one of the best farmers in this community. Politically he was a staunch Republican, having been chosen delegate by his party on several occasions to the various State Conventions.

What influence he had was always exerted in behalf of morality and progress. He was not only considered a leader among his own race, but every one esteemed him as a good citizen and an honest man. The community will feel his loss.

ROBIN HOOD.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

HARTFORD, KY., May 3d, 1893.—I attended the G. A. R. Encampment held at Owensboro on the 25 & 26 of April. Had a pleasant time and enjoyed it very much—saw many of the old comrades. It was as fine a body of men as I ever saw collected together. The ladies gave us an entertainment of music and song that we all enjoyed very much. Captain Ellis delivered the address of welcome in which he said that we could have anything they had except their wives—they we could not have, but we might fight for their sweet-hearts. I hope the boys will all do their best at Walton's Creek, the 30th of May as it is the next meeting. Boys do not forget Memorial services.

J. L. CARSON.

CROMWELL.

April 30.—The continued rainy weather is quite discouraging to farmers.

Health of this community is good at this writing.

The merchants of our town report good trade and all seem rejoicing.

Mr. J. S. Montague, our new postmaster, has taken charge of the office. He has one of the neatest and most convenient offices ever in our town.

The community at large all seem well pleased with his appointment.

The Sunday School at this place is still moving on nicely.

The river has been booming, and a great many logs have passed down for the Evansville market.

Calvin Watts' little child, who has been quite sick for some time, is better at this time.

Miss Nola Aruckle, of Select, is conducting a very successful school at Oak Grove, No. 26.

Mr. Thomas Gillstrap, Jr., who has been our barber for some time, has moved to Rochester.

The school at this place is flourishing very well under the management of Miss Edna James, of Pinchero.

Rev. McDaniel will preach at this place Saturday night before the second Sunday in May.

Bro. Johnny Annis preached at Oak Grove last Sunday; also, Rev. Bolton Monday night following.

Mrs. Eliza Drake, of near this place, who has been sick so long, is getting well.

We are greatly in need of a Grist Mill at this place. We have had no mill for some time and the people have to go to other places to do their milling. A good mill would do well here and we don't see why some one don't take the enterprise in hand.

Mr. Buck Porter and family of near this place, have moved to Select, where Mr. Porter will engage in the timber business.

The Sunday School at Green River Church is in a flourishing condition. Quite a large crowd was present last Sunday.

Miss Clyde Taylor, of District No. 25, is attending school at Oak Grove. Mr. T. C. Taylor, of Aberdeen, is visiting his parents.

The Village Prayermeeting meets at the residence of B. J. Shields.

Several of our young men contemplate attending the Watterson Lecture at Hartfort, May 13.

Success to the REPUBLICAN and its many readers.

RURAL.

Excursion Rates.

Newport News and Mississippi Valley Co. will sell excursion tickets to Louisville on the 9th and 10th to the meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the admission to the field will be free. For further information, address any agent of the company.

KINDERHOOK.

May 1.—After an absence of several weeks, I will try to give the happenings of this community.

A. M. Barnett spent a short while last week Rives, Tenn., the guest of his brother, R. J. Barnett.

Mrs. Nora Spurrier and two children, Whitesville, are the guests of J. W. Stevens and family at this writing.

E. E. Tinsley, wife and two children spent Saturday and Sunday above town, the guests of J. Walter Allen and family.

Mrs. Lena Anderson and little daughter, Cova, are visiting above town.

Mrs. V. D. D. Stevens, who has been confined to her room for so long, is better at this writing.

The Sunday School at Alexander is in a flourishing condition—large attendance and good lessons. I am glad to see the people taking so much interest, and hope that we can boast of having one among the best Sunday Schools in the county.

On the 2d of April the spirit of David C. Stevens passed from among the living. It is with a sad heart that we note the death of our friend and schoolmate, for his untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire community. He was a young man of good moral character. He was just budding into manhood when God

thought it best to call him to that home on high. Although he had been afflicted for years, it was a comfort to the family to know he was still among the living. But the cold icy hand of death has claimed him as its victim. His merry voice and childish laughter will be heard no more. No more he will be seen here earth, but he is singing with the angels above. He is now wearing a crown of gold and has bade farewell to the trials and troubles of this life, for having lived a Christian life we know he is at rest. Weep not for him, dear parents, for he has only gone to guide you to that realm above, where parting is no more. Weeping will not bring him back, but trust in God and all will be well. We sympathize with the family in this their great loss. But let us so live that we may be able to meet him in a better world, where parting is no more.

DO YOU KNOW

That all persons contributing to this column must, in every case sign their names as an evidence of good faith, the name of course being omitted from publication?

That we have no space for this column this week save to say:

That Gabe Likens has lost his hat?

That P. L. Berkshires has read Peck's Diary?

That John Vaught does not like to have his name in this column?

That we talk about gods the old Greeks used to do?

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Fair Bros. & Co.

OFFER

Twenty Money-Saving Bargains.

Do You need any of Them?

1 Best Prints	5c.
2 Best Bleach	8½c.
3 Best Shirting	7c.
4 Nice White Goods	c.
5 Fine Chal'lies	c.
6 Men's Work Shirts	25c.
7 Ladies Vest	10c.
8 " Fast Black Hose	8½c.
9 Men's Seamed Socks	8½c.
10 " Balbrigan "	20c.
11 Ladies Hats 50c. to \$2.50.	
12 " Oxford Ties 50c. to \$2.	
13 " 1893 Fine Shoes \$1.50.	
14 " Custom Made " \$2.00.	
15 Child Red Oxfords 75c.	
16 Men's low cut Shoes \$1.00 to	\$3.50.
17 " Brogan "	90c.
18 " Plow "	1.00.
19 Boys Knee Pants	25c.
20 Men's Suits \$3.50 to \$20.00.	

Look it all over and come to see us.

Hartford Temple of Fashion,

FAIR BROS. & CO., Proprietors.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

PRIMEUM!

One nice Patent Ideal Guitar given to anyone buying \$25 worth of goods (except oils and paints) at my House between this and January 1, 1894. \$1.00 worth of goods bought at one time entitles purchaser to one ticket, 25 tickets 1 guitar. Respy.

L. B. BEAN, Hartford, Ky.

Tracy & Son want your produce. Pay your Hats at Carson & Co.'s Pace is the barber. Call on him. Remember Kahn's Clothing House.

Taylor & Co. have the buggies for you.

Tight rolled umbrellas at Fair Bros. & Co.

Nice silks for waists, at Fair Bros. & Co.

See the new clothing at Carson & Co.'s

Buggies in pants at Fair Bros. & Co.'s

Call at Stevens & Collins for fresh Groceries.

Sugar, 17 lbs for \$1, at Stevens & Collins.

Stevens & Collins are headquarters for fruits.

Stevens & Collins pay cash for produce.

Call for the Clover Leaf Shoes at Carson & Co.'s

Novelties in Millinery goods at Fair Bros. & Co.'s

The correct style in neck wear, at Fair Bros. & Co.'s

The latest style in Clothing, Hats and Shoes at Kahn's.

An inviting display of summer fabrics at Fair Bros. & Co.'s

Buggies, Buggies, Buggies at Taylor & Co.'s, Beaver Dam.

A sack suit that suits your money at Fair Bros. & Co.

You are sure to look well in one of Fair Bros. & Co.'s new hats.

Miss Sara Collins, the hat trimmer, is over Carson & Co.'s big store.

Our stock of Shoes cannot be exceeded.

CARSON & CO.

We have the best Milliner in the State.

CARSON & CO.

Ice for sale at any time and any quantity, at Williams Bros.

Take your Wool to Kahn's for Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Shoes.

W. P. Arnold, A. M., Ph. D., will conduct a Training-School for Teachers at Leitchfield, Ky., beginning May 15th, and continuing eight weeks. Write for particulars.

Look at Kahn's new Clothing. You will buy a Suit for yourself and son at Kahn's.

The loveliest lines of ladies hats ever shown in Hartford, is at Fair Bros. & Co.'s

See J. W. Hale's nice line of Jewelry, consisting of watches, clocks, chains, etc., at Fordsville.

That elegant Prince Albert suit at \$15, by the prince of clothing men.

FAIR BROS. & CO.

Remember that we still handle the Anderson Wear-for-Ever Shoe.

CARSON & CO.

Why I am buying my clothing at Kahn's? He has the styles and the best goods at the lowest prices.

You can find Cakes, Candy, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Soda, Starch, Nails, Coal Oil and etc., at Tracy & Son's.

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For fresh groceries go to M. H. Collins.

The best of feeds for your horse, at Casebier & Burton's.

Just received, a fresh lot of canned goods at M. H. Collins.

Born—To the wife of E. P. Neal, Prentiss, on last Sunday, a fine girl.

Remember that C. L. Field is the place to have your horse cared for.

I pay cash for produce.

M. H. COLLINS.

Casebier & Burton will gladly feed your horse when you come to town.

C. L. Field has a car-load of buggies. Call and see his stock before you buy.

When you come to Hartford leave your Horse at Casebier & Burton's stable.

Casebier & Burton have the best Hay, corn and oats. Call on them when you come to town.

We acknowledge receipt of invitation to be present at the Banquet of the Alumni Association of Hartford College and Business Institute to be held at the Hartford House, Friday, June 2d.

Rev. A. B. Smith, of McHenry, will fill Dr. Coleman's pulpit on the second Sunday, Dr. Coleman being in attendance at the Southern Baptist Convention at Nashville at that time. Bro. Smith is a most unassuming minister, yet one of the ablest in the whole Green River country. He deserves a large congregation.

A Public Library a Necessity. It was not many years ago that the first free public library was established in this country and England, but the time will soon come, if indeed it has not already arrived, when a town or city's stage of advancement may be determined by the recognition and support it gives to public libraries. Certainly we could not go far wrong in taking this as our guide in choosing a place for business or residence. A public library serves a purpose similar to that of a public reservoir, both illustrates the economy of co-operation: the former is as necessary to the mental and moral welfare of the community as the later is to its physical health and comfort; and the time is not far distant when the absence of a library will lower a city's standing as does now the lack of reservoirs. An appropriation to a public library is not an expenditure; it is an investment which returns the largest dividend. A good library attracts the best class of immigrants, it raises the standard of living, it serves as a school of manners to both old and young. It gives to men and boys profitable employment for their leisure hours and thus saving influence in many a life, which becomes a profit instead of a burden, a blessing instead of a curse, to the community. Did it ever occur to you that you share the benefit of the reading done by your friends and neighbors and by the residents of your town or city generally? The more reading the less rowdiness and the greater industry, order and sobriety. This benefit to you is greatly increased if you have children, for their lives must be greatly influenced by the character of their companions. It is almost as important to you that your neighbors' children should have access to good books as your own. Edward Everett Hale says: "I should advise any man or woman to give money, time and energy to building up the library of the neighborhood rather than his own, even if he were thinking only of the advantage of his own family." To illustrate the increased influence of a good book in a public library as compared with one in a private library would say upon examination of a book a short time ago to determine whether it was worth rebinding, found that the book had been bound three times, and in the last binding it had been issued from the library one hundred times. It is safe to say that it had been issued three hundred times and probably one thousand or fifteen hundred people had enjoyed its influence. Compare this with the volume in your home library. There is a material side to the library idea, and we believe that Iowa has the only association which deals with this phase, namely, the actual establishment and equipment of libraries in the different towns and cities. We refer to the Parmelee Library Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. This company is represented in this part of the State by S. C. Stevens, of Beaver Dam. A few reasons for endorsing the library work: Each member selects any three books from a list of something over twenty two hundred that he would like to see placed in the library. When he makes his selection he knows the exact size of the book, type, quality of paper and etc. Another good reason is there is no money paid until the library has been received by the librarian. So each member can see and has the privilege of examining each volume before paying for his share.

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Taylor & Co. have

Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

Died at 129.

[CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.]
Mrs. Robinson was a colored woman. She was born in the town of Maryland, in the state of Virginia, in February, 1764. Her mother was born in Africa, and brought to the United States as a slave.

Mrs. Robinson married an Indian who was taken prisoner by the family with which she was living. By him she had fifteen children, three of whom—all girls—are still living. They are Mary Withers, aged 89 years; Fannie Rout, aged 53 years, and Lizzie Jones, aged 46. The first lives at Crittenden, Ky., and has given birth to fifteen children, all of whom are dead. Mrs. Jones has given birth to seven children, four of whom are in the land of the living.

When the Revolutionary war broke out Mrs. Robinson was twelve years old. She remembered up to the day of her death and was able to tell of the red-coated British soldiers and the forces of George Washington as she saw them with her own eyes. She often told of how, when the mistress of the household went out to milk, the man of the house would shoulder his gun to protect her from the Indians. Then she would recall the days when dishes were made of wood. For such an old person her memory was excellent. Now and then, however, when she would start out to take a stroll her mind would leave her temporarily and she would wander about helplessly until some one acquainted with her should chance to find her and take her home.

[ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.]
Early Thursday morning Joel Hutchinson, Henry Barnett and others started on a deer hunt. During the day Hutchinson disappeared. No trace of him could be found until Saturday night, when he walked in, pale and haggard, upon his astonished friends.

His horse had fallen into an old well, and Hutchinson barely escaped being crushed. The horse was killed. The man lay there hallooing all day Thursday and Friday. By Saturday his sufferings were intense. Decomposition had set in on the horse.

Saturday evening a number of buzzards descended into the well. Hutchinson mechanically seized each buzzard by the feet. Suddenly he cried "shoo," and the buzzards rose from the well, pulling Hutchinson up with them. Their perpendicular ascent confronted him with a new difficulty. How was he to get without falling back into the well? He succeeded in this way: He released one at a time, dropping a little each time, and descending easily to the earth.

At Rest.

David C. Stevens was born Feb. 15, 1873, died April the 23, 1893—twenty years two months and ten days old. A very impressive funeral service was conducted by the Rev. G. J. Bean in the presence of a large and sympathizing audience. As I gaze on the little word, "At Rest," and at the parting scenes the last sad word was spoken, I thought another noble boy was gone, a voice we loved so well was still. He was a true friend and loved by all who knew him. He did not fear death. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord for they shall be saved," and God shall wipe away all their tears and there shall be no more death. His short life was a worthy example for the young friends he left behind him. Let us all strive to meet him on that bright shore.

"Oh, how sweet it will be, In that beautiful land, So free from all pain— With songs on our lips; With harps in our hands, To meet each other again."

TRAVIS MAPLE.

A Pretty Surprise.

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Our Shipping Interests.

[AMERICAN ECONOMIST.]
Our transoceanic shipping has almost died out at sore cost to us, because it has been uncared for. Our coastwise and inland shipping have been protected with such great results as are given in this article.

We have built in ten years more steam ocean-going coastwise tonnage than England possessed in 1860, though she began to build the iron ship in 1840, and had liberally encouraged the establishment of shipyards, paying millions yearly in postal contracts to induce the investment

of capital in the foreign carrying trade.

More than that: In these ten years we have built four times as much steam tonnage as we owned in 1860, while that was made up of old sidewheelers, not fit for ocean carrying; and have built considerably more than one-half as much steam tonnage as was owned by the world in 1860. The ships are first-class and their carrying capacity is equal to 1,287,851 tons of sail—the most approved estimates based on experience, making one ton of steam equal the carrying capacity to five tons of sail.

France and Germany made no increase of steam tonnage to compare with ours, though they had all of the advantages of buying free ships of England (an advantage which the free-ship maniacs would have done so much to gain for us a foreign carrying trade) while we labored under all disadvantages of starting a new business, when the financial condition of the country was unsettled, when gold was at a premium, and when for a part of the time there was business depression and distress.

What has been the result, and what is the advanced condition of the iron and steel shipbuilding interest worth to us to-day? Had we possessed in 1861, these 120 steamships which we now have could have thoroughly blockaded our coast, and brought the rebellion to a close within a year. Through our present facilities we should be able to construct a similar fleet in much less time.

Then, again, the building of this fleet has reduced the freight rates in the coasting trade nearly 50 per cent, since 1870, and our coasting fleet is superior to the steam fleet of any country except England. How is this, do you ask? Why, we protect the coasting trade the same as we did our manufacturers, and so save it; and then the result is that the country has a better fleet to meet an emergency with than it ever had before. What a benefit this reduction has been to our own people, and yet it has been produced by competition among ourselves!

It was the ship engaged in the foreign trade that was left unprotected; and, in consequence, when the war came the chance was afforded and taken to wrest the foreign carrying business from us and when the war was over we had none left.

What we have done with the iron ship since 1872 is sufficient proof of what we can do to regain our places as ocean carriers, if a permanent policy and a wise one be adopted by our nation.

It is no small thing to be able to say that this country is to-day the second iron and steel shipbuilding country of the world—second only to England—and that, without reducing the cost of American labor, we have reduced the original cost of the iron ship to within twelve per cent of what it is in England, and can build a ship having no superior anywhere. Our ten years experience in iron and steel shipbuilding is such a record as ought to stop the mouths of the men who declare that Americans cannot build iron ships, and must depend upon England for them.

Sounds Reasoning.
The difference between common sense and mathematics was illustrated in a remark which Tommy Jones—who is not exceptionally bright, but just a common, natural boy—made in his class at school the other day, says the Youth's Companion.

It was the class in mental arithmetic. The teacher asked Willie Smith: "Which would you rather have, Willy, half of an apple or eight-sixteenths of an apple?" "Wouldn't make any difference," said Willy.

"Why not?"

"Eight-sixteenths and one-half are all the same."

At this reply Tommy Jones, who was several steps further down the class, sniffling scornfully. The teacher heard him.

"Well, Tommy," said she, "don't you agree with Willie?"

"No," said Tommy. "I'd a good deal rather have one half of an apple."

"And why please?"

"More juice. Cut half an apple into eight-sixteenths and you'd lose half the juice doing it!"

Noted Minstrel.

M. T. Skiff, formerly business manager for W. J. Scanlan, the Irish Comedian, suffered with rheumatism for years without relief until he bought a bottle of Drummond's Lightning Remedy. Two bottles made a well man of him. There are a thousand remedies for rheumatism, but none have received the unsolicited testimonies from prominent men as shown by Drummond's Lightning Remedy. Ask your druggist for it, or send to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Lamenting the "Lost Cause."

[N. Y. PRESS.]
The war is over, but when such a representative Southern organ as the Charleston News and Courier gives utterance to views like the following, it is evident that the spirit that prompted the attack on Sumpter is far from dead:

"The best thing for the Southern States would have been the establishment of their independence as a nation. Their connection with the Northern States costs them many millions of dollars annually, and brings them no compensatory benefit whatever. They sought to establish their independence for that reason, and desired to withdraw from the old Union peacefully. No one on their side forced a "conflict between the sections," or desired a conflict. The war was waged on the part of the Northern section

to retain a rich taxing district under the same general government."

It is impossible to entertain such views as those expressed by the News and Courier and accept honestly the results of the war. The implication that the material backwardness of the South is due to its connections with the prosperous loyal section of the Union is too absurd for serious argument. No reason exists whatever at this late day why the South is not enjoying the same industrial advantages as other parts of the country except the peculiar notions it has cherished. Before the emancipation of its chattels it looked upon labor as the task of inferiors, and since that event it has resorted to every species of fraud and violence to prevent the colored race, the bulk of its working classes, from enjoying political rights. Skilled labor will naturally avoid such territory.

The assertion that "independence" would have been the "best thing" for the Southern States will tend to deepen national distrust of Bourbon leaders, for it is tantamount to saying that the South would be better off if slavery had not been abolished. National independence does not signify material advancement except as it broadens the opportunities of industry. Secession and slavery do not tend in this direction.

Our Citizens Soldiers.

[N. Y. PRESS.]

The superb international display of the marines and sailors from the great fleet that swings at anchor in the Hudson was naturally and properly the most conspicuous feature of yesterday's parade. But while the column of sea fighters of nine nations marching in friendly concord down the finest avenue of the metropolis of the New World was a most impressive spectacle, the escorting forces of the New York National Guard added an element without which the display would have been incomplete.

The sturdy, sun-brown American sailors and marines, as they tramped in admirable formation through the streets, proved by their discipline and bearing the efficiency of the force that man the swift ships of the new navy. The compact, well ordered array of the National Guard showed our critical foreign visitors the kind of material which the Republic can command for the defense of her honor and rights on the land, if such a defense should ever become necessary.

The foreign admirals and captains who watched the bayonet crowned battalions of our volunteer soldiers as they swept through the City Hall Park could not fail to acquire new respect for the warlike resources of the United States. In Europe the soldier is a conscript, forced to leave the tasks of peace and devote some of the best years of his life to incessant drill. The soldiery on which the American Republic relies for the maintenance of order and the protection of American territory is of a far different type.

In America the bayonets think. The National Guard, which will compare favorably with some European armies in discipline and general proficiency, is composed of men who have shown that they are capable of mastering the principles of modern warfare without being drilled into automatons or abandoning the professions of civil life. The National Guardsmen are citizens as well as soldiers. They have not ceased to be producers in assuming the responsibility of defending the Republic. They are not a heavy burden on the industrial and professional community like the regular armies of Europe. They constitute an important part of the community. They render service to the nation in peace as well as in war; they combine the functions of the intelligent citizen and the trained warrior in a degree that is not equaled by any other military force in the world.

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